

Rail Shipments

Rail Waybill Data, 1988-1992

Abstract

This database contains public-use, aggregate, non-confidential rail shipment data such as origin and destination points, type of commodity, number of cars, tons, revenue, length of haul, participating railroads, and interchange locations. The data are based on the Carload Waybill Sample, which is a proprietary sample of freight waybills that were submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission (now the Surface Transportation Board) by Class I Railroads.

Source of Data

Class I Railroads.

Attributes

Geographic Coverage of Data: U.S. Class I Railroads
Time Span of Data Source: 1988-1992
First Developed: 1994
Media: CD-ROM

Sponsoring Organization

U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics

Availability

CD-ROM: DOT/Bureau of Transportation Statistics, 400 7th Street, SW, Room 3430, Washington, DC 20590; (202) 366-3282; Fax: (202) 366-3640.

Internet: www.bts.gov

Contact for Additional Information

Staff
DOT/BTS, K-10
(202) 366-3282, Fax: (202) 366-3640
E-mail: info@bts.gov

Rail Shipments From and To Oklahoma, 1994*

Originated within Oklahoma: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight		
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total
Nonmetallic minerals	4,784,996	31
Chemicals	2,472,364	16
Farm products	1,981,400	13
Petroleum or coal products	1,428,458	9
Lumber or wood products	1,153,856	7

Terminated within Oklahoma: major commodities shipped by rail, ranked by weight		
Commodity	Tonnage	Percent of state total
Coal	20,819,799	65
Lumber or wood products	1,842,496	6
Nonmetallic minerals	1,381,980	4
Chemicals	1,298,916	4
Farm products	1,269,268	4

*The five largest (by tonnage terminated and originated) of the 36 two-digit Standard Transportation Commodity Code groupings, and the percentage that commodity represents of all tonnage handled within the state.

SOURCE: Rail Waybill Data, compiled by the DOT Surface Transportation Board (formerly part of the Interstate Commerce Commission) and the DOT Federal Railroad Administration (Washington, DC: 1996).